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universal democracy and the consequent feeling of solidarity and mutual interest on the part of peoples everywhere. With this attitude of the peoples of the world King Edward had become well acquainted. He was deeply impressed by it and in genuine sympathy with it.

It is indeed a thing greatly to rejoice over when a monarch, the sovereign of the greatest empire on the face of the globe, becomes the centre of crystallization of the movement for the fraternity, the federation, the fellowship and the peace of the world. The growth and power of the peace movement is thus revealed as it could scarcely be in any other way. Sir William Mather, therefore, struck the very heart of the whole situation when he proposed a movement for a Peace League of the Nations in the name of King Edward.

If such a movement can be inaugurated and carried out on genuinely pacific lines, keeping out of sight the idea of force and compulsion which have been prominently put forward by some, it will be nothing more than the carrying forward and widening of the work in which King Edward was so successful as a peacemaker. A peace league of the nations, or of a few of the great powers, founded on or backed by armies and navies would, as we have often said, even if it could be organized, be foredoomed to failure, and would turn out to be not a league of peace at all, but something of a very different nature, as was the case with the Holy Alliance a hundred years ago. From no point of view is reliance upon such agencies necessary. The great powers—Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, the United States and Japan—are the fighting, the armed and aggressive powers. If these can be brought into a solemn agreement to keep the peace with each other, there will be no imaginable reason for a pledge on their part to compel other nations to abstain from war. The trouble is with these very powers, and not with the secondary nations, either new or old. The plea that the League of Peace should include an agreement to force the other nations to keep the peace has not a single shred of argument in its favor.

We hope, then, that our friends in England, if they decide to try to put the memorial in the form of a Peace League of the Nations, instead of a great peace library or a munificent fund for peace propaganda or a peace prize fund, after the manner of the Nobel foundation—for all these have been suggested—we hope, we say, that they will place the effort on the only basis which offers any assurance of permanent success, as the history of the Hague Conferences, and indeed of the entire peace movement, proves. The task will be a difficult one in any event. But we are not without sincere hope that, in the present advancement and power of the cause, a Peace League of the Nations may be brought about that

will banish the savagery and folly of war from the world, as Mr. Carnegie in his speech at the Guild Hall meeting, with so much insight, declared will be the case.

Indeed, such a League of Peace is inevitable in a few years, through the work of the Hague Conferences, if no shorter way can be found. That is exactly what is working itself out through these great world gatherings and the many and varied forces which are behind them, and one cannot help wondering whether, after all, in this case, as in so many other important matters, the longer way round may not be the nearer way home.

### Editorial Notes.

**The Fisheries Arbitration.** The tribunal at The Hague to which the Newfoundland fisheries dispute was referred opened its sessions on June 1. The members of the tribunal are Dr. Lammasch, Professor of International Law at Vienna University, president; Dr. Drago of Argentina; Dr. Savornin Lohman of The Netherlands; Judge George Gray of the United States, and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada. The British agent is Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, and the United States agent, Charles P. Anderson of the New York Bar. The American Counsel before the Court are Senator Elihu Root, George Turner of Washington, Samuel J. Elder of Boston, Charles B. Warner of Detroit, Dr. James Brown Scott, Solicitor of the State Department, and Robert Lansing of Watertown, N. Y. It would be hard to find abler men of the law in this country. The British Counsel, at the head of whom is the Attorney-General, Sir William Robeson, are likewise among the ablest lawyers and jurists of England. The case therefore is sure to be investigated with the most conscientious thoroughness, and the justice of the controversy discovered and set forth. It is too early yet to give any indication of the character of the decision. On opening the tribunal Dr. Lammasch spoke in the highest terms of the example set by the United States and Great Britain in referring this century-old dispute to the Hague Court. It showed their complete confidence in the pacific, judicial method of settling international conflicts. He thought that these two powers had done perhaps more than any other nations for the cause of international justice and peace, especially during the reign of the great monarch who had just passed away.

**Delegates to Stockholm.** The preparations for the eighteenth International Peace Congress at Stockholm the first week in August are now practically complete. From present indications there will be a strong delegation from this country in the Congress. The American Peace Society will be represented by its Secretary, Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood; by Dr. Philip S.

Moxom of Springfield, Mass., a Vice-president; Miss Anna B. Eckstein, a Director, now in Germany in the interests of the World-Petition; Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, a Director, who will also represent as its Secretary the American School Peace League; President Charles R. Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin; Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Anna C. Tatman of Worcester, Mass., and others yet to be appointed. The New York Peace Society has appointed a number of delegates whose names we have not received. The Chicago Society, a branch of the American Peace Society, has chosen as its delegates to Stockholm Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Smith, Miss Dorothy I. Smith, George D. Smith, Mrs. George T. Smith, Dr. William Morton Payne, Isaac Meyer, Sidney R. Taber, Esq., Rev. and Mrs. A. E. Bartlett, and President and Mrs. Charles A. Blanchard. Most of these are already in Europe and will attend the Congress. Several delegates from the other peace societies are also expected to go. Charles T. Tatman, president of the Worcester Board of Trade, who goes abroad to attend the International Conference of Chambers of Commerce, will also attend the Congress as a delegate from the Massachusetts State Board of Trade.

Secretary Trueblood expects to sail from New York on the 6th of July on the "President Lincoln" of the Hamburg Line, and will spend the fortnight preceding the Congress in resting somewhere in Scandinavia.

**A Peace Fountain.** Mr. A. H. Stephen, president of the Peace Society of Dundee, Scotland, who was one of the foreign representatives at the Boston International Peace Congress in 1904, has just given to his city a Peace Fountain, "a chaste and finely moulded red granite fountain," the main column of which is surmounted by a "graceful and beautifully moulded figure" of a woman in bronze. Of this fountain Rev. Walter Walsh, in his little church paper, *For the Right*, says:

"Of the fountain itself nothing but good can be said. Its lines and proportions are perfect. It is simple and dignified. But attention is immediately directed to the charming bronze statue for which the red granite column forms the pedestal, and which is at once seen to have an important allegorical significance, as well as great artistic merit. I believe it is the first purely emblematic figure to be erected in Dundee. The undiscerning may require to see the word 'Peace' emblazoned beneath to make the meaning plain, so that the wayfaring man though a fool may not err therein; but the understanding people will not fail to grasp the symbolical character of the monument. Mr. Alfred Hodge of London, the sculptor, has been singularly happy alike in form, pose and expression of countenance, for everything combines to convey the impression of serenity and benignity such as becomes the gentlest among the daughters of the gods. The face, inclined slightly downwards, imparts to the

beholder a sense of sweetness and calm. The left hand gathers the folds of the flowing drapery, and at the same time cherishes against the breast an olive branch, worldwide symbol of peace. The right hand falls freely downward past the girdle, and seems to direct the eye of the spectator to the discarded weapons of war she is treading under foot — sword, pistol, mace and empty cartridge-belt. For many generations to come may this Daughter of Peace proclaim to the thousands who shall pass her by the great beatitude, 'Blessed are the peace-makers: for they shall be called the children of God'!"

**Third German National Peace Congress.** The third German National Peace Congress was held at Wiesbaden, May 21 and 22, under the auspices of the German Peace Society, and was a most successful one.

There were delegates from all parts of the empire. Among the leaders were Dr. Umfrid from Stuttgart, Baron de Neufville from Frankfort, Professor Quidde from Munich, Dr. Heilberg from Breslau, Miss Flemisch from Freiburg, Dr. Roessler of Wiesbaden and Hon. Mr. Puttkamer from Berlin. Dr. Richter of Pforzheim, the president, opened the business meeting Saturday afternoon and greeted the delegates. An account of the year's work was given by the secretary, Mr. Hartmann of Stuttgart. He stated that the Society now has one hundred Branches, or Groups, with about ten thousand members all told, and that many other organizations, political, labor, student, etc., supported the work. The German press had interested itself more than ever in the cause. The Congress expressed itself strongly in favor of good relations with both France and Great Britain, and urged that school-children should be given proper ideas of international relations.

On Saturday evening a public meeting was held in the large hall of the Turn Society, at which several hundred people were present. A welcome was given the Congress by the city authorities. Among the other speakers were Frau Dr. Rosenthal, representing the Wiesbaden Ladies' Societies, Dr. Bucher-Heller of Lucerne, Switzerland, Frau Edinger of Frankfort, of the Federation of Women's Clubs, and Ludwig Istel, of the Esperantist Society of Wiesbaden. Miss Eckstein of the American Peace Society was given great applause after her address on "Women and the Peace Movement." Dr. Heilberg of Breslau spoke on "Diplomacy and World Peace."

At the Sunday forenoon meeting it was voted to give Miss Eckstein's World-Petition the widest possible circulation in Germany. It was also voted, on the proposal of the Frankfort Society, that, in the interest of good relations with France, the celebration of Sedan Day should be given up. At the public meeting which followed addresses were made by Dr. Adolf Richter, the president, by Professor Nippold of Frankfort on "The Development of Civilization and World Politics," by Professor

Quidde of Munich on "Questions of the National Life and of Honor," and by Dr. Umfrid of Stuttgart. The Congress was then closed and the delegates dined together, and afterwards saw the important places of the city.

**Peace Appeal to George V.** The Peace Society of Great Britain, at its annual meeting on the 24th of May, adopted and forwarded to King George V the following admirable address:

May it please Your Majesty:

The Peace Society, in its annual meeting, desires to assure your majesty, and your august consort, of their dutiful and loyal good wishes and prayers for your majesties' happiness and prosperous reign.

This society, which is the oldest of the organizations existing for the promotion of international peace and for the express object of aiding the application of the Christian ideal to modern international politics and intercourse, feels that beyond all others it is its duty to express to your majesty the appreciation which it shares, in common with the whole world, of the noble work done in this direction by your revered father and predecessor, whose life was avowedly devoted to this task of applying the Christian method of peacemaking, by the fostering of right feeling and good understanding, to the intercourse of the modern world.

It recalls with loyal affection, as your majesty has already done, the declaration of the late king on his accession that, "as long as there was breath in his body he would work for the good and amelioration of his people." The course of his reign, all too brief, shows with what devotion and completeness this declaration has been carried out. But in nothing did he more fully and effectively secure the good and amelioration of his people than by promoting cordial and peaceful relations with other nations. Not only is it true, as your majesty recognizes, that the greatest of British interests is peace,—for the stability and greatness of a commercial empire like ours peculiarly depend on peace,—but the solidarity of nations is such that they suffer or rejoice together. No one recognized the fact of the mutual interdependence of peoples more than the late king.

We welcome, as all your subjects throughout the empire will also, your majesty's own declaration, made in the like circumstances, that to endeavor to follow in your father's footsteps will be the earnest object of your life. Your majesty's accession to the throne takes place at a time when all the civilized nations of the world are burdened almost beyond endurance by armaments which are continually increasing, without any relative advantage or promise of amelioration. No nobler rôle, we are assured, could be assumed by any monarch than that proposed by your majesty in continuing the late king's attitude towards international goodwill and peace. And the assurance which your majesty has given as it becomes embodied in fact will not only win universal admiration and appreciation, but universal confidence and gratitude.

That your majesty's reign may be hallowed by this result, and that it may be long and happy, is the earnest prayer of your loyal and devoted subjects.

**Pacific Coast Agency.**

The second annual report of the Pacific Coast Representative of the American Peace Society, Robert C. Root, M. A., gives most interesting and encouraging information in regard to the rapid growth of interest on that Coast. Two hundred and twenty-eight members are now enrolled in the Northern and Southern California societies, among whom are a number of very eminent men, like President David Starr Jordan. Mr. Root aided with literature in the observance of the 18th of May in many of the most important cities of California, arranged a list of ten speakers for the day, and secured the coöperation of the state superintendents of California and Oregon and of a number of county superintendents. The report shows much literature distributed to clergymen, teachers, business and professional men, to libraries, etc.; exhibits of literature at the State Teachers' Association, at county teachers' institutes, at state conventions of various organizations, etc.; his work endorsed by church federations, city superintendents and librarians, state and county teachers' associations; copies of the World-Petition to the third Hague Conference circulated for signatures all over the Coast; aid given to many high school and college students and debating societies in the preparation of essays, orations and debates; a large number of addresses given by the Secretary before institutes, clubs, conventions, schools, colleges, churches, etc.; petitions against increase of the navy circulated and sent to Congress; oratorical contests arranged for at high schools, colleges, etc.,—and all this done with a very small expenditure of money.

Mr. Root appeals to the friends of peace in California for contributions with which to support and develop the rapidly growing work on the Coast; and these he ought to receive without delay by scores and hundreds from all parts of the Coast States.

**The Utah Peace Society.**

The fourth annual meeting of the Utah State Peace Society held at Salt Lake City on May 15, in connection with the Eighteenth of May observances, was an occasion of exceptional interest. Nearly six thousand people were gathered in the great tabernacle when the meeting opened at 2 o'clock—so far as we know the largest single peace meeting ever held. Hon. John C. Cutler, ex-Governor of the State and president of the Utah Peace Society, presided. There were prominent representatives present from the Roman Catholic church, the Greek Orthodox church, the Hebrew Synagogue, the Methodist, the Episcopal, the Congregational and the Latter-day Saint churches. The chairman, on opening the meeting, made a brief speech in which he called attention to recent utterances of the late King Edward and of President

Taft, and to some of the practical measures recently proposed for securing permanent peace. The other speakers were Governor William Spry, Mrs. Jane W. Skolfield, Bishop Orson F. Whitney, Rev. Francis B. Short, Rev. P. A. Simpkin and Dean W. R. Harris. Ex-Governor Cutler dwelt especially upon the enormous waste occasioned by war preparations. Governor Spry emphasized the dependence of international peace upon internal harmony and trustfulness. He expressed his great satisfaction that Utah was joining so heartily in the international peace movement, annual peace meetings having for a few years past been held in all parts of the State. Mrs. Skolfield declared the principles of the Sermon on the Mount to be essential and practical in the government of the nations, and urged women to enter the path of peace and draw the future generation with them. Bishop Whitney placed emphasis upon the religious aspects of the movement, upon the reformation that has taken place in the laws and customs of war, and expressed his belief that the improvement which is going on in the world means the ultimate extinction of war. Rev. F. B. Short called attention to the peculiar situation to-day, when all the governments seem to favor peace, but at the same time are making enormously expensive preparations for war. This condition ought to cease and the nations live according to the Golden Rule of the Prince of Peace, who is soon to beat the sword into the plowshare. Brief remarks were also made by Rev. P. A. Simpkin and Dean Harris, the former of whom urged that our nation should take an ever larger part in the international sphere, and the latter that, in the interests of the peace spirit and the abolition of war, prize fights should be abolished in all civilized communities.

After this most successful meeting of two and a half hours the following officers for the coming year were elected: Honorary president, Governor William Spry; president, former Governor John C. Cutler; first vice-president, Rabbi C. J. Freund; second vice-president, Mrs. J. B. Cosgriff; directors: Mrs. F. S. Richards, Mrs. W. W. Riter, John Henry Smith, N. P. Stathakos, Bishop F. S. Spalding, Rev. P. A. Simpkin, Prof. Torild Arnaldson and J. M. Sjodahl.

Mr. J. M. Sjodahl, secretary-treasurer of the Society, to whose efforts more than to those of any other person the success of the Utah Society is due, is editor of the *Deseret Evening News*, in which he has given us (May 21) a complete stenographic report of the annual meeting.

**Intercollegiate Peace Association.** The Intercollegiate Branch of the American Peace Society, now four years old, is in the best of condition except in the matter of funds. The annual business meeting of the Association was held at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor,

May 13. From the reports presented it was ascertained that forty-three of the sixty colleges and universities connected with the organization had participated in the peace oratorical contests. More than two hundred orations had been delivered. More than \$1,500 had been spent on the work, \$800 having been distributed in prizes. Some form of peace propaganda had been carried on in practically all of the sixty institutions, including lectures, chapel talks, observance of the 18th of May, etc. The fourth annual interstate oratorial contest was held in connection with the annual meeting and participated in by representatives from six States. The first prize, \$75, was won by Arthur F. Young of Western Reserve University, whose subject was "The Waste of War the Wealth of Peace"; the second by Glenn N. Merry of Northwestern University, subject "A Nation's Opportunity." Two hundred and twenty-five students participated in the preliminary contests, in forty-five colleges. The audiences aggregated fifteen thousand persons, and over two hundred judges participated in the decisions. But notwithstanding this excellent record of service, the Association, which is the oldest of the organizations working for peace through the colleges, is in sore straits for lack of funds with which to maintain and extend its work. Even its very existence is threatened. The general secretary has not had a cent for his services the past year. The officers elected for the coming year are: president, Dean Wm. P. Rogers of the Cincinnati Law School; secretary, George Fulk, Cerro Gordo, Ill.; treasurer, Dean S. F. Weston, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. We deeply regret that this Association, which is doing such excellent and far-reaching work, should have to go begging for the funds which it needs. Will not the friends of peace who are specially interested in the educational aspects of the movement see that the treasurer has from one to two thousand dollars in his hands by the opening of the college year next autumn? No field of peace work is worthier.

#### News from the Field.

The British National Peace Council, 167 St. Stephen's House, Westminster, London, S. W., has published a Peace Year Book which contains information on a great variety of subjects of interest to peace workers. The price is one shilling net.

The fourth annual report of the Peace Society of Melbourne, Australia, Dr. Charles Strong president, furnishes interesting information of the year's work. The Society has labored against military training in the schools, has sought to have peace instruction given, secured the observance of the 18th of May, had lectures given in different places, has sent circulars to clergymen and business men and exerted its influence in behalf of the establishment of a permanent international court of justice. The report notes with pleasure the activities of